THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

Republican National Nominations:
For President,
GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
For Vice-President,
LEVI PARSONS MORTON,
Of New York.

Defenders of American Industry.

CONGRESS HAVE REPEATEDLY, AND NOT WITHOUT SUCCESS, DIRECTED THEIR ATTENTION TO THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES. THE OBJECT IS OF TOO MUCH CONSEQUENCE NOT TO INSURE A CONTINUANCE OF THEIR EFFORTS IN EVERY WAY WHICH SHALL APPEAR ELIGIBLE. —*George Washington—Last Annual Address, December*, 1796.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1888.

The Trend of Parties.

The storms which sweep over the continent bringing rain and wind, and cold or heat, have several diverse movements but one general direction. Starting in the great northwest, they sweep down the Mississippi Valley, then up along the Alleghany range, disappearing upon the Atlantic near the mouth of the St. Lawrence; or coming off the ocean they take an opposite course. This is the general trend of the storm. Yet it has other movements. The storm-centre is the place of low barometric pressure. Its movement shows the direction of the storm. About this centre the winds play with a whirling motion, blowing in one place northeast and in another southwest, yet always obeying one general law as the storm moves steadily along its destined pathway.

The trend of parties is much the same. Individual utterances go for almost nothing in determining their direction and ultimate action. It may safely be said that no man is greater than his party. What the party wish they will have in the long run, if not by the hand of him who leads them to-day, then by some other.

That which fixes the trend of parties is the drift of public op nion in the States which furnish the majorities for members of Congress or for President. He who would know the result of the complete triumph of any political party must see whither this subtle force is headed and be able to calculate where and with what result its energy will be expended. Judged in this way, no man need hesitate as to his choice in casting his vote in November next.

The Democratic party is the party of free-trade. Its centre of influence is in the South. In the Confederate Constitution was a plank forbidding the imposition of customs duties, so as to aid domestic industries. The trend of the Southern party before and during the war has continued to this tune. It is unmistakably in the direction of free-trade. Flurries of protection sentiment may be found in the iron regions of Georgia and Tennessee but their influence upon the party is infinitesimal. Whenever and wherever it has gained full control its real sentiment is apparent. President Cleveland did climb to power on a pretense of moderate protection sentiment, but Southern opinion soon demanded his full committal to free-trade theories or his dismissal from office. Upon the other hand the trend of the Republican party is in the opposite direction. The tariffs of '61, '73 and '82 show sufficiently the overwhelming sentiment of the party.

The same rules will apply equally well to the questions of temperance and civil service reform. Not all Republicans are in favor of stringent temperance laws, or of reform in the civil service, but the great bulk of the party is moving irresistibly in their direction, while the Democratic party is becoming daily more thoroughly committed to the cause of the saloons and a partisan civil service.

These movements cannot be overlooked or denied by any careful political observer. They have already sent the imparting interest of New York city into the Democratic party. They are attracting the minds of workingmen in our manufacturing cities, but none too soon. They are discovering that it is not safe to trust to a few protection Democrats in Congress to look after their interests. The master spirits of that party are not only strong but they are shrewd. They know well how to use executive patronage so as to force through their darling schemes. Political situations can be so managed as apparently to demand a reduction of custom duties as often as is seen to be practicable. It is the surplus now. Lower the tariff. Larger importations follow, and a new surplus. Lower the tariff again. Again an increase of importation, another surplus and new rates, until free-trade is eventually reached. Let no man boast that his particular interest is carefully guarded in the present bill. Protection must stand or fall as a policy. It is safe only in the hands of its friends.

To the workingmen of these United States to-day, is given the opportunity to decide this great political battle in their own interest. To vote for a free-trade party is to endanger their bread and butter, to jeopardize their homes and their opportunities for mental growth and moral improvement.

The Bank Project.

For the present, the scheme to establish a National Bank has failed to materialize. Men are naturally skeptical. Money seeks investment, but it is doubtful of new enterprises and uncertain rewards. Capital may be offered, but where are the deposits to come from? If these are secured, where is the business to usefully employ the money? And last but not least, where is the responsible party to be intru ted with its care?

These questions may be asked in any other order with equal propriety, for they must all be answered satis factorily before the enterprise can begin. They can be so answered if the whole business community so desire. The load which is too heavy for one man can be carried with ease by many men acting together. The deposits of the people of this village in the city of Newark are said to aggregate $150,000. One-third of that amount would be sufficient to place the bank upon a paying basis. Perhaps a more difficult matter would be to loan the large sums gathered from many sources upon satisfactory security. To benefit the town the money should not only be collected at home, but let out at home for the support of legitimate and usefu business projects. The head of the bank should be a man of influence, having the full confidence of the people as to his financial judgment, honesty and good sense. Of such men there are not many, perhaps, but there is more than one. The difficulty of choosing such a one should not block a business enterprise, and will not when the people demand that a decided step forward shall be taken.

Other towns in the State, smaller in size than this and less wealthy, support their local bank and find it both useful and profitable. Why should not a bank prove equally successful here?

The Reform (?) Administration.

A recent issue of the *New York Sun* contains the following statements of Mr. Randall made in the House of Representatives:

The Hon. Samuel J. Randall is not a man to bring charges of extravagance and maldministration against an Executive Department lightly or without sufficient grounds. We observe that his assertions on the floor of the House respecting the condition of affairs under the present Attorney-General are attracting general attention. They ought to attract attention.

Mr. Randall shows that the expenditures of the Department of Justice this year are $350,000 greater than they ever have been before. A considerable part of this enormous excess goes into the pockets of the special counsel retained to assist in the prosecution of the Executive telephone suit, commenced amid Pan-Electric hopes, which is still pursuing its expensive way toward certain and scandalous failure. But the telephone suit is not the only leak. The general policy of the Departments is to engage in frivolous and costly prosecutions, which, as Mr. Randall affirms, frequently go to the length of oppression.

"The citizen and his rights," said Mr. Randall, "are trampled upon in every direction in this country through processes of law, and there are many members of this House who know that what I say is true in regard to the prosecution of cases by the Department of Justice." "I was almost inclined," remarked Mr. Randall again, "to say that instead of being the temple of justice, *it seemed to be a sink of injustice.*"

These are measured words, and it is a grave arraignment.

The remedy for this scandalous state of affairs proposed by the *Sun*, is to re-elect Mr. Cleveland, the man who put Garland in office and has retained him there in spite of the indignant protest of every respectable journal of both parties. Will those who voted for Mr. Cleveland before, with many regrets at turning their backs on old political loves solely because he promised the purest of services, take this view of it? We rather think not.

N. Y. Sun, July 10th,1888.

Some Reasons Why We Don't Love England.

Great Britain has ruined every country in the world which she has persuaded, or forced, into free trade. Her commercial treaties, cozened out of Portugal, Spain, and Turkey, destroyed the industries of each of those countries, and made them poor. Her cheap goods crushed out the ancient household manufactures of the Indian empire, which she overran, and left millions of the conquered people with the bare subsistence of rice and water. A British army of invasion forced China to admit into her territory the opium which British merchants could market only in that empire, and forced the entry through the custom houses of China of British merchandise at the destructive duty of two per cent ad valorem. It was the massacre of the industry of a magnificent and venerable empire, and of countless thousands of poor Chinese men, women, and children. These cheap-goods pirates in like manner covered Japan with the guns of their war ships, and compelled her to receive the flimsy products of Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield at the uniform duty of five per cent ad valorem. That is free trade, and it is strangling the life out of helpless Japan.

The experience of Ireland is too well known to need special mention here.

England, indeed, is the commercial pirate of the world. She is now straining her utmost to rob the United States of its industries and get control of our market. If she succeeds, every workingman and workingwoman in this country will be brought to comparative poverty. You can't help losing the high wages you now receive. If you retain any work at all against the competition of the pauper paid labor of England, you will be compelled by that competition to accept as wages precisely that pauper pay.

Then perhaps you will love England more than you do now.

Del., Lack. and Western R.R.
Newark and Bloomfield Branch.
TO NEW YORK.
Leave Glenridge—6.06, 6.52, 7.17, 7.54, 8.30, 9.17, 10.33, 11.37, a.m., 12.43, 1,43, *2.33, 3.33, 4.42, 5.22, 5.53, 6.13, 6.47, 8.18, 9.38, 11.08 p. m. 12.43 a. m.
Leave Bloomfield—6.08, 6.54, 7.19, 7.56, †8.32, 9.19, 10.36, 11.39, a m, 12.46, 1.45, *2.35, 3.35, 4.44, 5.26, 5.55, 6.15, 6.49, 8.20, 9.40, 11.10, p m, 12.45 a m.
Leave Watsessing—6.10, 6.56, 7.21, 7.58, 9.21, 10.38, 11.41 a.m. 12.49, 1.48, *2.38, 3.38, 4.46, 5.27, 5.58, 6.18, 6.51, 8.23, 9 43, 11. 12 p.m., 12.47 a.m.
* Saturdays only.
† Does not stop at Newark.
FROM NEW YORK.
Leave Barclay Street—6.30, 7.20, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 11.30 a m, 12.30, *1.20, 2.10 3.40, 4.20, 4.40, 5.10, 5.30, 6.20, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11,30 p m.
Leave Newark for Bloomfield—6.20, 6.45, 7.15, 7.53, 8.43, 10.03, 11.03, a m, 12.03, 1.03, *1.56, 2.44, 4.13, 5.24, 5.44, 6.03, 6.53, 7.40, 9.03, 10.38 p m, 12.08 a m.
*Saturdays only.
NOTE—Leave Christopher street 5 minutes later than time given above.

N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R. R.
TO NEW YORK.
Leave Bloomfield—5.34, 6.48, 7.06, 7.33. 7.56, 8.13, 8.33, 8.59, 10.28, a. m., 1.47, 3.26, 3.51, 5 04, 6.53, 8.55 11.30 pm. Saturday Special, 2.40 PM.
FROM NEW YORK.
Leave Chambers Street—6.00, 8.20, 9.20, a.m., 12, m., 1.45, 3.40, 4.20, 4 30, 5.00 5.10, 5.40, 6 30, 7 00, 8.30, 10.00 p.m., 12 midnight. Saturday, Special, 1.00 PM.
Sunday Trains from New York, 9 00, 10 00 A.M. and 8 10 P M. Sunday Trains from New York, Orange Branch, 9 00 A M., 1.30, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30, 9.30 P M.
Sunday Train to New York, leave Bloomfield at 7.55 A.M., 6 45 and 7.22 P M.
To New York via Orange Branch on Sundays, Leave Bloomfield Avenue at 7.45, 9.27, A. M.; 1.27, 5.24 and 7.51 P M.

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